

General provisions citation	Requirement	Applies to subpart NNN	Explanation
63.11(b)	Flares	No	Flares not applicable.
63.12	State Authority and Delegations	Yes.	
63.13	State/Regional Addresses	Yes.	
63.14	Incorporation by Reference	No.	
63.15	Availability of Information	Yes.	

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART NNN OF PART 63—METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF LOI

1. Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the LOI of cured blanket insulation. The method is applicable to all cured board and blanket products.

2. Equipment

- 2.1 Scale sensitive to 0.1 gram.
- 2.2 Furnace designed to heat to at least 540 °C (1,000 °F) and controllable to ± 10 °C (50 °F).
- 2.3 Wire tray for holding specimen while in furnace.

3. Procedure

3.1 Cut a strip along the entire width of the product that will weigh at least 10.0 grams. Sample should be free of dirt or foreign matter.

NOTE: Remove all facing from sample.

3.2 Cut the sample into pieces approximately 12 inches long, weigh to the nearest 0.1 gram and record. Place in wire tray. Sample should not be compressed or overhang on tray edges.

NOTE: On air duct products, remove shiplaps and overspray.

3.3 Place specimen in furnace at 540 °C (1,000 °F), ± 10 °C (50 °F) for 15 to 20 minutes to insure complete oxidation. After ignition, fibers should be white and should not be fused together.

3.4 Remove specimen from the furnace and cool to room temperature.

3.5 Weigh cooled specimen and wire tray to the nearest 0.1 gram. Deduct the weight of the wire tray and then calculate the loss in weight as a percent of the original specimen weight.

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART NNN OF PART 63—FREE FORMALDEHYDE ANALYSIS OF INSULATION RESINS BY HYDROXYLAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

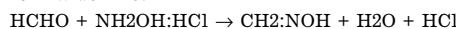
1. Scope

This method was specifically developed for water-soluble phenolic resins that have a relatively high free-formaldehyde (FF) content such as insulation resins. It may also be

suitable for other phenolic resins, especially those with a high FF content.

2. Principle

2.1 a. The basis for this method is the titration of the hydrochloric acid that is liberated when hydroxylamine hydrochloride reacts with formaldehyde to form formaloxime:



b. Free formaldehyde in phenolic resins is present as monomeric formaldehyde, hemiformals, polyoxymethylene hemiformals, and polyoxymethylene glycols. Monomeric formaldehyde and hemiformals react rapidly with hydroxylamine hydrochloride, but the polymeric forms of formaldehyde must hydrolyze to the monomeric state before they can react. The greater the concentration of free formaldehyde in a resin, the more of that formaldehyde will be in the polymeric form. The hydrolysis of these polymers is catalyzed by hydrogen ions.

2.2 The resin sample being analyzed must contain enough free formaldehyde so that the initial reaction with hydroxylamine hydrochloride will produce sufficient hydrogen ions to catalyze the depolymerization of the polymeric formaldehyde within the time limits of the test method. The sample should contain approximately 0.3 grams free formaldehyde to ensure complete reaction within 5 minutes.

3. Apparatus

- 3.1 Balance, readable to 0.01 g or better.
- 3.2 pH meter, standardized to pH 4.0 with pH 4.0 buffer and pH 7 with pH 7.0 buffer.
- 3.3 50-mL burette for 1.0 N sodium hydroxide.
- 3.4 Magnetic stirrer and stir bars.
- 3.5 250-mL beaker.
- 3.6 50-mL graduated cylinder.
- 3.7 100-mL graduated cylinder.
- 3.8 Timer.

4. Reagents

- 4.1 Standardized 1.0 N sodium hydroxide solution.
- 4.2 Hydroxylamine hydrochloride solution, 100 grams per liter, pH adjusted to 4.00.
- 4.3 Hydrochloric acid solution, 1.0 N and 0.1 N.
- 4.4 Sodium hydroxide solution, 0.1 N.